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harmonizing inconsistencies and gradually revising and consolidating the statutes, Wisconsin would constantly have before its people a revised set of statutes, up to date.

The law limits the salary of the revisor to \$5000 and the entire compensation of revisor and assistants to \$10,000 annually.

Laura Scott.

**Tariff Commission.** A bill (S. 1747) to create a tariff commission was introduced in congress by Senator LaFollette on April 15, 1909. The bill provides for a commission of nine members to be appointed for terms of three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven years respectively; their successors are to be appointed for terms of ten years. Any commissioner may be removed by the president "for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Congressmen are not eligible to appointment. No two members of the commission may be resident in the same United States judicial circuit and not more than five members may belong to the same political party. The commissioners to be chosen are required to possess qualifications along the following lines: one is to have "a practical knowledge of the manufacturing industry;" one, "a practical knowledge of agriculture;" one, "a practical knowledge of the import business;" one is to be "a representative of labor"; one is to be "a lawyer who has made a special study of the tariff laws and customs practice in the United States;" one is to have made "a special study of domestic and foreign tariffs and commercial reciprocity;" one is to have "expert knowledge of costs of production and accounting;" one is to be "a trained statistician who has made a special study of prices in domestic and foreign markets;" and one is to be "an eminent economist who has made a special study of wages and cost of living."

It is made the duty of the commission to make "an investigation of all questions and conditions relating to the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, commercial, and labor interests with reference to the tariff schedules and classifications of the United States and of foreign countries." In making this investigation the commissioners are required to ascertain the cost of producing similar articles in this country and in competing countries, and in this connection they are to ascertain the wages, the hours of service, the efficiency of labor employed, and the standards of living of such laborers, as well as the cost of raw material, the cost of labor, the fixed charges, the depreciation upon the true value of the capital invested, and all other items necessary to determine the true cost of the finished product.

The commissioners are also required to investigate the question of monopoly control over any domestic article on the dutiable list, and to ascertain whether monopoly power is exercised either as regards "production, prices, or wages in the United States" or as regards "prices in any foreign market." In pursuing such investigations the commissioners are to "begin with the primary industries producing iron ore, coal, lumber, and other raw material from the natural resources of the country," and they are to "proceed in consecutive order as nearly as practicable from the industries producing raw materials to the industries producing finished products."

Provision is made for the suspension of duties by the president whenever it is found that any "agreement or arrangement" with reference to any dutiable article exists "by which the parties thereto unduly promote their advantage," or if it is found that any person or association "owns or controls such a proportion of any domestic article named on the dutiable list as to control the market price of such article, and any undue advantage is taken in the exercise of such control, and that this advantage is facilitated by the duties imposed on a like imported article." Special provision is made for those articles in which the labor cost is greater in the United States than in foreign countries. In such cases a duty is to be imposed equivalent to the difference in the labor cost of the domestic and foreign article; and in case the price of the raw material "is not controlled by agreement or arrangement" then there is to be added to the duty, "the difference between the domestic and foreign cost of the raw material." The suspension or reduction of any duty is to remain in force until removed or modified by congress.

Careful provision is made for carrying out the purposes of the bill. Ample authority is given the commissioners in making investigations, and full reports are required, so that the data collected from time to time may furnish a basis upon which the president and congress may act.

M. A. S.

**Unemployment.** The labor members of the British parliament have introduced a comprehensive measure designed to deal with the problem of unemployment. The bill proposes to secure to every unwillingly idle workman some form of employment, and failing the provision of work, maintenance is to be provided for him and his dependents at public expense. For the unemployables, the voluntary idlers, penal colonies are to be provided.

The plan of the labor party is to make the council of every county and